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Japanese Photographers  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
2 1/2 h.p., 3 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 37.

No. 17,167.

號七廿月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$9.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S  
OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 618.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register their  
names under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £2,400,000.  
Paid-up Capital £2,400,000.  
II—Reserve Funds: £3,637,047.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds: £7,567,590.  
Sinking Fund Account: £128,230.  
£23,970,367.  
Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,456.  
Life and Annuity Branches: £1,411,583.  
Revenue Marine Department: £37,939.  
Other Receipts: £78,940.  
£3,909,918.  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
AGENTS.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**

**SATURDAY.**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order  
representing Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.**

**TANG YUE, Director, successor of  
the late SHEN TING,  
14, D'ARCY STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
(Illustration free.)**

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.  
Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

**THE SUMMER IDEAL  
PERFUME**  
**GOLDEN ENGLISH  
LAVENDER WATER**

**FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
Telephone 438.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

**Mrs. BLAIR.**

**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:—  
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—  
—TELEGRAPHIC AD. "TAIKOOCK"

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

Just Arrived

**RAIN COATS**

Waterproof Guaranteed

ALSO

**UMBRELLAS**

AND

Gent's Waterproof

**BROWN BOOTS**

at \$15.00 Pair.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.,**

34, Queen's Road Central.

**S.S. "GOENTOER"**

FOR

**MOJI AND VANCOUVER.**

THIS large and luxurious Vessel, fitted  
throughout with electric light and  
fans, will be despatched from Hongkong  
to the above Ports on or about the 30th  
May. Excellent and roomy accommoda-  
tion is provided for 86 First and 32  
Second Class Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

AGENTS.

Tel. 215, sub. ex. 23

**THE WAR.**

**TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS**

7 Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

**PAUSE IN THE ENEMY'S  
OFFENSIVE**

WHAT ARE HIS INTENTIONS?

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER  
EXPLANATION.

LONDON, May 26.

The pause in the German offensive  
is the subject of much comment.  
Reuter's Correspondent at British  
Headquarters says the overdue attack  
is most assuredly coming, but every  
day of the pause finds the Allies  
better prepared. Their confidence  
has never been higher, while the  
stamp of the on-coming American  
troops is almost monotonously re-  
assuring. The British are in nowise  
passively awaiting the German on-  
slaught and their daily and nightly  
raids take a heavy toll of the enemy  
man-power.

Reuter's Correspondent at French  
Headquarters dwells on the difficulty  
of determining where the enemy will  
attack, owing to the new method of  
employing assaulting masses brought  
up on the eve of the battle and  
engaged 20 miles into action. Until  
the morning of the attack the de-  
fence was unable to determine the  
sector against which the enormous  
mass of troops would be launched.

The situation to-day is unchanged.  
The number of Divisions in the  
enemy line is known approximately,  
but the density of the enemy front  
does not afford a clue to his inten-  
tions. Fortunately, with unity of  
Command, masses of British, French  
and American reserves will be avail-  
able for instant service, wherever  
the front is threatened.

The semi-official Nord Deutsche  
Amsterdam, May 26.

Reuter's finds it necessary to explain  
the pause in the offensive, and says  
that it is due to the training of the  
storming Divisions in fighting  
methods with a view to diminishing  
the bloody losses. It declares the  
stoppage is not forced on the Ger-  
mans by the enemy, but is the out-  
come of the Commanders' own plans.

**THE WESTERN FRONT.**

**ACTIVE HOSTILE FIRING.**

LONDON, May 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
There was active hostile artillery  
firing on the 27th in the Villers-  
Bretonneux sector.

**ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.**

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
We raided trenches southward of  
Bucquoy at daylight and captured 11  
prisoners and two machine-guns.  
We carried out successful night-  
raids eastward of Hebuterne and  
southward of Neuville Vitasse, tak-  
ing 15 prisoners.

We repulsed raiders in the neigh-  
bourhoods of Sailly-le-Sec, Bucquoy,  
Abbeville, Festubert and Meris.

**THE FRENCH FRONT.**

LONDON, May 26.

A French communiqué states:—  
There is nothing to report, except  
intermittent artillery firing, north  
and south of the Aisne.

Thirty thousand shells of bombs  
were dropped on various German  
camps in the enemy zone.

**AMERICA'S GIGANTIC  
WAR EFFORT.**

U.S. FORCE IN FRANCE.

WILL BE DOUBLED BEFORE  
MIDSUMMER.

LONDON, May 26.

The gigantic war effort of the  
United States is well illustrated by  
the figures given by M. Tardieu, the  
French High Commissioner to the  
United States. M. Tardieu declared  
that American effective troops on  
June 8th will be over two millions.  
The new call for a million men would  
follow as soon as the transport of  
troops is assured; so the American  
force in France will be doubled before  
Midsummer and trebled before the  
end of the year. The transport of  
the American troops to France has  
surpassed considerably the transport  
of German troops from Russia at its  
most active period.

The Allies in the final phase will  
be numerically superior, with the  
power of an unlimited renewal.  
America's exportable surplus of  
foodstuffs is now over three million  
tons. The necessary supplies for the  
European Allies are assured.

**AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.**

**IMPETUS GIVEN BY BOMBING  
OF BRITISH HOSPITALS.**

NEW YORK, May 25.

The dastardly German bombing of  
British hospitals in France has given  
a marked impetus to the Red Cross  
campaign. \$18,000,000 has been  
collected in four days a colossal  
result which, with the buoyancy of  
Wall Street, demonstrates the finan-  
cial resources of the country.

**GERMAN SUBMARINE  
CRUISER SUNK**

**THE FIRST OF ITS KIND  
DESTROYED.**

LONDON, May 25.

The Admiralty says:—  
One of our Atlantic escort sub-  
marines on her return to the base  
reports that, whilst proceeding to  
meet her convoy on May 11th in the  
latitude of Cape St. Vincent, she  
sighted and sank a German sub-  
marine of the so-called cruiser type.  
A heavy sea was running. There  
were no survivors.

Another enemy submarine was  
sighted and escaped this fate by  
swift diving.

In view of this being the first  
cruiser submarine destroyed, we have  
decided to depart from the usual  
rule of not announcing the destruc-  
tion of individual enemy submarines.

**"VINDICTIVE" MOVED BY  
GERMANS.**

**CHANNEL AT OSTEND BEING  
DREDGED.**

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Archibald Hurd says naval  
activities at Bruges are practically  
at a standstill, owing to the blocking  
of Zebrugge, but it is known that  
the enemy has managed to move the  
stem of the Vindictive at Ostend,  
sensibly increasing the fairway.  
The Daily Express says the Ger-  
mans have moved the Vindictive, and  
are dredging the Channel 30 feet wide  
by 104 feet deep.

The Times says: Though the Vin-  
dictive has been moved and is now  
lying close to the pier, the Germans  
are not using the Ostend harbour.

**THE SILVER MARKET.**

LONDON, May 24.

The Silver Market is quiet.





# WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## Today's Advertisements

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS"  
will commence on TUESDAY,  
4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be  
forthcoming.  
Application for enrolment and  
enquiries regarding hours of School,  
Fees, etc., should be made to the  
Undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

WE Have This Day appointed Mr.  
EDWARD JOSEPH NORONHA  
to be the Manager of our Firm and have  
authorised him to Sign our Firm Name  
per procuration.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, May 26, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR),  
on

THURSDAY,

the 30th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
SHIP STORES, &c.  
Consisting of—  
Butter, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.,  
Tinned Fats, Vegetables, Fish, Soup,  
etc.

Also

A few Dozen Claret and White Wine,  
And  
Five Dozen Lager Beer.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR),  
on

THURSDAY,

the 30th May, 1918, at 12 Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
Fifteen POTS, VERY FINE MAIDEN  
HAIR FERN.

And

A number of POTS OF TEA-ROSES.  
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of

KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the  
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

## THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

9.15—Frawley Co. at the Theatre  
Play: "Cheating Cheaters."

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

7.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.  
at Hughes & Hughes.  
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

WEDNESDAY, May 23—  
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement  
Day.

THURSDAY, May 30—  
Ngong-Sai Ferry Co. meeting.

FRIDAY, May 31—  
6.35 p.m.—Extraordinary General  
Meeting of Members of Hongkong  
Club.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever  
were reported in the Colony on Satur-  
day. There were three deaths.

Eight cases of bubonic plague and  
two deaths were notified on Saturday.  
Six of these cases were in the city of  
Victoria and two in other districts.

Major William McBain, son of  
Mrs. R. S. F. McBain, of Shanghai has  
been awarded the Croix de Guerre.  
Major McBain is in the Royal Flying  
Corps.

A chaplain belonging to a British  
Warship, was recently found dead in a  
suburb of Vladivostok with a bullet  
wound in the head. The deceased  
carried a revolver, but the suicide  
theory is scouted. It is believed to be  
a case of murder.

The lot of Crown land at Repulse  
Bay sold by auction today at the office  
of the Public Works Department, was  
purchased by the Hongkong Hotel  
Company, Ltd., at the upset price of  
\$3,000. The area is 150,000 square  
feet. It is understood that a suburban  
hotel is contemplated.

The Shareholders of the Interna-  
tional Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,  
Shanghai have by a majority of votes  
decided to sell the concern to Messrs.  
Kawasaki & Co. for Tls. 1,300,000.  
Three offers were made for the concern.  
One made by Messrs. J. P. Biset &  
Co. on behalf of a syndicate was Tls.  
50,000 higher than the Japanese offer.

News has reached Japan that Mr. R.  
Singlehurst is among those reported  
missing. Mr. Singlehurst was manager  
of the Yokohama branch of the Liver-  
pool, London & Globe Insurance Co.  
He left for the front early in 1915, and  
later received a commission. About a  
year ago he was seriously wounded, but  
recovered and returned to the front.

Many friends in the East will be  
pleased to hear that Mr. J. O. P.  
Bland is interesting himself in South  
America and has twice visited Uruguay  
and other parts since 1915, the outcome  
of which will no doubt be a book.  
"There is the land of promise," he  
writes, "China is the land of painful  
experience." Nevertheless, says the  
"N.C. Daily News," Mr. Bland "hopes  
to see the Band again before many  
years are over."

### SERIOUS FIRE AT WEST POINT.

A serious fire broke out yesterday  
afternoon, in Belchers Street, West  
Point. Four houses, the ground floors  
of which were used as stores, were  
demolished and five people were seriously  
injured. The fire was finally got  
under control at about 3 o'clock.

### THE TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONG-  
KONG'S SECOND DONATION.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards  
for publication the following acknow-  
ledgement of the second donation of  
\$50,000 (Hongkong currency) made by  
the Government of Hongkong to the  
Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:

(Translation of Letter.)  
From Wei Chiao Pu to His Majesty's  
Minister.

April 18th, 1918.  
Sir—I have the honour to acknow-  
ledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter  
of the 17th instant informing me that a  
further sum of \$47,500, subscribed by  
the Colony of Hongkong, has been paid  
to the account of the Metropolitan Flood  
Relief Union Commission.  
I would express my deepest thanks for  
this further generous subscription by  
the Hongkong Government, which has  
again taken pity on the wretched condi-  
tion of the Tientsin flood victims. I am  
informing the Flood Relief Commission,  
and in replying to Your Excellency  
would express the hope that you will  
on my behalf transmit this expression  
of thanks to the Hongkong Govern-  
ment.

(Sd.) CHEN LU,  
(Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, for  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

Miss Maud Allen, the well-known  
dancer, and Mr. J. T. Grain, theatrical  
manager and dramatic critic, are suing  
Mr. Pemberton Billing, M. P., for East  
Herts, for alleged criminal libel.

### NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR champagne you will find nothing  
better than Chamberlain's Pain  
Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it.  
Try this liniment and see how quickly  
it will relieve the pain and soreness.  
For sale by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

The May Criminal Sessions were  
resumed this morning, before Sir Wil-  
liam Rees Davies K.C., Chief Justice.

Wong Ho pleaded not guilty to a  
charge of robbery with violence.

The Crown Solicitor, (Mr. G. H.  
Wakeman) prosecuted and the accused  
was undefended.

The jurymen were Messrs. J. H.  
Briester, G. E. Layton, K. W. Briester,  
P. Anderson, E. Maurice, A. A. Alves  
and Shi Tat-tai.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the  
case, said the prisoner was charged with  
two offences—one, robbery with violence  
and secondly stealing from the person.

On April 19, in the afternoon, a lady  
was walking from Happy Retreat along  
the Wanchai Road and when she had got  
some way she was suddenly attacked  
from behind by the prisoner who pulled  
her ornaments out of her hair and in  
doing so pulled out some of her hair. He  
then ran away. Hearing cries, the chase  
was taken up by several men, and the pri-  
soner was eventually caught. Some of the  
jewellery was found on him. When  
charged at the police station the prisoner  
said he did not know the lady. He  
picked up the ornaments from the road.

Evidence was then taken after which  
the jury found the accused guilty and  
His Lordship passed sentence of three  
years' hard labour and eight strokes of  
the "cat."

### AMERICAN RED CROSS PAGEANT AT CANTON.

A Pageant of the Red Cross will be  
held under the auspices of the Canton  
Chapter American Red Cross, on the  
Tennis Courts, Shamoon, on Thursday  
next featuring Spirit of the World,  
Spirit of the Red Cross, Red Cross  
activities, the Chinese Flood Sufferers  
the Belgian Sufferers and Wounded Sol-  
diers. A hundred people will perform.

A Drive for hundred thousand. As-  
sociate members is now taking place in  
Canton. This is part of the Drive  
which is going on in the U. S. A. for one  
hundred million gold dollars. A Grand  
Parade of 3,000 students and others  
took place at Canton on Saturday fol-  
lowed by a large mass meeting at the  
Canton Volunteer Headquarters, Native  
City.

Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday.  
It had been arranged that all Churches  
in Kwang Tung Province should hold  
services and tell about Red Cross Work.  
To-morrow, (Tuesday) is to be a School  
Day. All Schools will hold meetings  
and a campaign for memberships in the  
American Red Cross.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR CHARLES  
ADDIS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, May 24.  
Sir Charles Addis, London Manager  
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation, has been recommended for  
appointment as a member of the Court  
of the Bank of England.

This is the first occasion a Joint  
Stock Banker has been proposed for  
election to the Court. It is commented  
upon as a further indication of the  
internal movement of reform in the  
Bank of England.

### TANK WEEK AT SHANGHAI.

OFFICIAL CLOSING AT FOUR AND  
A TALE LARKS.

Tank Week at Shanghai closed on  
the 10th so far as the activities of  
the Committee are concerned, for the  
Bankers are still receiving applications  
for British National War Bonds. The  
last day's additions totalled just on  
£18,000 and the closing list was as  
follows:—  
Chartered Bank ... .. £ 65,800  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ... 267,400  
International Bank ... .. 28,500  
Merchants Bank of India ... 16,450  
Direct Remittance by T/T &  
D/D ... .. 17,850  
China & Japan W. S. A. ... 39,385  
China & Japan W. S. A. by  
sterling cheques & drafts  
sent home for collection ... 3,030  
2455,355

It is regrettable, says the *St. C. Daily  
News*, that the half million could not be  
reached, but the original expectation  
was exceeded by over £200,000 and  
Shanghai may feel it can face Hong-  
kong's bid with boldness.

### EAST IS EAST.

Japan has adopted many of our  
Western ideas, but not all. Japanese  
books begin at the end, and the footnotes  
are printed at the top of the page. A  
Japanese mountain horse on the right  
side, instead of the left, haunts a host  
of storks flying east-north-east for  
nesting. Keeps his accounts by setting  
down the figures with the corresponding  
items following, and addresses his letter  
not to Mr. John Smith but to Smith,  
John Mr.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER  
PROSECUTED.

George W. C. Burnett, printer and  
publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was  
summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this  
afternoon, with printing and publishing  
without lawful authority in the *Hong-  
kong Telegraph*, certain information with  
respect to the movements and descrip-  
tion of two of His Majesty's ships  
on the 11th instant, contrary to the  
Censorship Regulations.

Mr. G. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor,  
appeared for the prosecution, and Mr.  
H. W. Looker appeared for the defence.

Mr. Looker applied for a remand  
stating that he had not yet been able to  
prepare a defence. He had tried to  
maintain negotiation with the Attorney  
General when he received the  
summons but owing to the  
Criminal Sessions, the Attorney  
General was too busy to see him  
and he was only able to see him on  
Thursday last. Besides, the war had  
taken several members of his staff and  
they had to work short-handed in his  
office, and it was not considered to  
expect a defence at such short notice.

The Crown Solicitor said he was  
ready to proceed with the case, but he  
had no objection to the adjournment  
provided the Magistrate was willing to  
have the case adjourned.

Mr. Wood thought that formal evi-  
dence should be taken.

Mr. Looker opposed that also on the  
ground that it would be a mere loss of  
valuable time, as the evidence taken  
now would have to be gone over again  
when the case came up for trial. It  
would be better to fix a date for it.

After further discussion, Mr. Wood  
adjourned the case until Thursday week.  
(The prosecution relates to a para-  
graph reproduced from a Shanghai  
Shipping paper.)

### AN IMPORTANT PRISONER.

A Chinese girl was charged before  
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with  
being in unlawful possession of seven  
teas of prepared opium valued at  
\$84, the opium not being Government  
opium.

The defendant, who was only a child,  
weepingly told the Magistrate that the  
basket in which the opium was dis-  
covered was given to her by a relative.

Mr. E. Davidson, for the defend-  
ant, applied for a remand.

The Magistrate: What about bail?  
Mr. Tristram, Superintendent of  
Imports and Exports office, said bail  
had been fixed provisionally at \$700.

He asked that substantial bail be now  
fixed and suggested bail at \$2,000.

Mr. Davidson remarked that the  
child must be a very important  
prisoner to have such a prohibitive  
bail fixed for her.

His Worship remanded the case  
until next Thursday, fixing bail at  
\$2,000.

### A POLICEMAN'S LOT.

That a policeman's lot is not an easy  
one, was the impression created at the  
Magistracy this morning, when a  
Chinese was charged with aiding and  
abetting some unknown persons in  
assaulting the police.

Inspector O'Sullivan, in charge of  
the case, said an Indian constable, on  
duty near the Central Market, was  
chasing some hawkers when a gang of  
men appeared and commenced to pelt  
him with rotten vegetables and other  
rubbish. People in the verandah of  
the houses near by also joined in the  
bombardment. The constable attempt-  
ed to put a stop to this annoyance  
and in trying to arrest the offenders,  
he accidentally knocked down a child.  
Immediately a cry of *Ta sei nolo keoi*  
(Kill the Indian devil) was raised and  
the crowd threatened to assault him.

The constable, however, picked the  
child up and brought him to the  
station, whence he was taken to the  
hospital. Another Indian constable  
sent to relieve him also became the  
subject of a similar bombardment. He,  
however, managed to arrest the de-  
fendant who was haranguing the  
crowd.

The case was adjourned.

### SNATCHER SENT TO GAOL.

A Chinese was charged with snatch-  
ing a gold ear-pick from a woman in  
Caine road.

It was stated that the defendant  
came behind the complainant as she  
was walking alone in Caine road, and  
snatched the ear-pick from her. The  
alarm was raised and a flower seller  
hearing the cry of "thief," went in  
pursuit. The defendant was eventu-  
ally arrested by Sergeant. Merry. When  
searched at the station the ear-pick  
was found on the defendant's person.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.  
J. R. Wood this morning, with being  
in unlawful possession of a heavy iron  
hook and chain.

Defendants told the constable who  
arrested him the articles were bought  
from a junk at Wanchai but when he  
was taken there the junk had already  
gone.

Mr. E. Davidson, appearing for the  
defendant, said there was no evidence  
to prove the charge against the  
defendant.

His Worship did not agree with  
this view and fined defendant \$10.

## THE FRAWLEY CO. IN "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPAPE."

The Theatre Royal was crowded to  
its utmost capacity on Saturday night  
when the piece "Seven Keys to Bal-  
dape" was presented by the Frawley  
Company. In this, as in all his other  
productions, Mr. Frawley is to be  
congratulated on the standard he is  
maintaining in his productions without  
sacrificing amusement and interest. The  
story of Saturday's play concerns the  
dream of an author. His literary efforts  
seem to have been confined to stories of  
the "Penny Dreadful" type. With a  
friend, however, he makes a bet that in  
a certain place and within a certain time  
he will write a novel. The place chosen  
is Baldape, a desolate place on the top  
of a mountain. It is here he starts to  
write the book and there begins a series  
of comic and tragic interludes, and the  
explanation does not transpire until  
almost at the close of the play. It is  
then divulged that what has happened  
in the island is really what the young writer  
has been piecing together in his room.  
On the programme the piece was de-  
scribed as a "mystery farce," and this is a  
fitting description. It certainly had an  
element of mystery in it, and at the  
same time caused great amusement,  
though in being amusing it did not  
come up to the standard of such a piece  
as "The Penny Dreadful." It is  
impossible to give any idea of the  
humour of the play, it was certainly  
amusing. One might almost call it a  
penny dreadful come to life.

Miss Valentine Sidney as "The  
Caretaker of Baldape" was certainly  
amusing, especially so as one witnessed  
her shivering from the supposed cold  
outside. The idea of snow with the  
barometer in the theatre creeping up to  
90°! Miss Anzetta Lloyd as "Tilly"  
the caretaker's daughter had not a very  
big part but what she did, she did well  
and as on the previous evening, she had  
learned her part at very short notice.

This is Miss Lloyd's first tour. She  
made her first appearance at Honolulu  
a few months ago in the early stage of  
this tour, and by her attractive manner  
and her ability she is leaving behind in  
our Eastern cities a pleasant memory.

Mr. Henry Mortimer as the novelist,  
had most of the work of the evening  
but little or big as the part may be, it  
was done well. There is just one  
criticism one feels inclined to make and  
it is that his speaking at times is too  
rapid, a thing which makes it some-  
what difficult for the audience to  
"grasp all he says. Miss Florence  
Chapman made an ideal newspaper  
reporter, whilst as the hermit, Mr.  
Forbes was a source of fun. Miss  
Decker by her mannerism and dress  
certainly looked the part of the blank-  
mailer she was playing. Her part was  
but small, but she did it well. Messrs.  
Clair and Delaney as the "Mayor  
and the Mayor's man 'Friday'" filled  
their respective roles perfectly. Mr.  
Parry McParry evoked applause, but  
the general opinion is that he overdoes  
his acting. His part in this play  
certainly required effort but the effort  
is somewhat lessened if the effort is  
condoned. Finally, a word for Mr.  
Frawley, who did only a very small  
part but delighted his audience as on former  
occasions by the naturalness of his  
acting.

## CHINA ISSUES ENEMY TRADING LAW.

FAR-REACHING PROHIBITION.

By a mandate issued last week China  
forbids trading with the enemy in all  
forms. The prohibition covers not only  
subjects as well as Chinese unless  
special provisions are made. Chinese  
are now forbidden to trade with an  
enemy country, enemy subjects, and  
enemy legal bodies. All trade re-  
lations with enemy countries and their  
allies are to be cut off in the future,  
and those who are residing and trading  
in enemy countries will be treated the  
same as enemy subjects. The order  
also prohibits Chinese citizens working  
in enemy owned or controlled shops  
and companies.

## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to  
always keep on hand a bottle of  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a safe remedy  
against all bowel complaints. It always  
cures promptly and is a household safe-  
guard. For sale by all Chemists  
and Storekeepers.

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT AT CANTON.

### THE SCHEME OF RE-ORGANISATION.

(FROM THE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU OF  
CANTON.)

CANTON, May 23.  
The National Assembly in Extra-  
ordinary Session in Canton has  
finally, on May 18th, 1918, passed  
the long-discussed Bill providing for  
the re-organization of the Military  
Government established here last  
August.

The Articles of Re-organization,  
when roughly translated are as fol-  
low:—

Article I.—The Military Govern-  
ment of the Republic of China is  
founded upon the Confederation of  
the Constitutional Provinces and  
shall, during the incapacity of the  
National Assembly and the President  
to perform their functions, and in  
accordance with the Articles of this  
Act, exercise the executive powers of  
the Republic of China.

Article II.—The powers of the  
Military Government shall be as  
follow:—(1) to conclude peace and  
declare war, (2) to transact foreign  
affairs and make contracts and  
treaties, (3) to supervise common  
finance, (4) to decide disputes  
between provinces, (5) to recognize  
the admission of armies from Con-  
stitutional Provinces, and (6) to  
deliberate on the preparation and  
general plan of war. All contracts  
or agreements involving a financial  
burden on the people, the issue of  
domestic or foreign bonds, and the  
offer of terms of peace shall be  
approved or ratified by the National  
Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

Article III.—The powers of the  
Military Government shall be exer-  
cised by an Administrative Council  
consisting of seven Directors elected by  
the National Assembly in Extra-  
ordinary Session. All meetings of  
the Council shall be presided over  
by a chairman chosen by and among  
the Directors. Each of the Constitu-  
tional Provinces and each of the  
recognized Constitutional armies  
may send a delegate to the Council  
for participation in the deliberation  
on affairs mentioned in Sections one,  
two, four and six of Article Two.

Article IV.—The Military Govern-  
ment may establish the ministries of  
foreign affairs, finance, war, general  
staff, navy, interior, communica-  
tions, and justice, all under the  
immediate direction of the Admini-  
strative Council.

Article V.—Each ministry, unless  
directly controlled by a Director of  
the Administrative Council, may  
have a minister.

Article VI.—All ministers shall be  
appointed by the Administrative  
Council in regular session assembled.  
During the inability of a Director to  
function, he may appoint a minister  
to act in his stead.

Article VII.—A Director of the  
Administrative Council may hold  
other offices.

Article VIII.—All documents of  
the Administrative Council shall be  
jointly signed for promulgation by the  
Directors.

Article IX.—The internal sub-  
ordinate bureau of the Administrative  
Council shall be organized by a  
separate law.

Article X.—The powers and func-  
tions of the Governments of the Con-  
stitutional Provinces shall continue  
as hitherto. But those organs which  
are subordinate to the Peking Gov-  
ernment and which cannot be directly  
controlled by the Provinces may be  
controlled by the Military Govern-  
ment.

Article XI.—These articles shall be  
null and void when the National  
Assembly and the President are again  
capable of exercising their powers.

Article XII.—These articles shall  
come into force on their promulga-  
tion.

In accordance with the foregoing  
Articles, the National Assembly in  
Extraordinary Session, on May 20th,  
1918, elected the following as Direc-  
tors of the Administrative Council:—

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Ex-Premier of  
the Republic of China.  
General Tang Chi-yao, Military  
Governor of Yunnan.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ARMED MERCANTILE CRUISER  
"MOLDAVIA" SUNK.50 AMERICAN SOLDIERS  
MISSING.

LONDON, May 24.  
The Admiralty announces:—  
The armed mercantile cruiser *Moldavia* was torpedoed and sunk on May 23rd.  
The crew were all saved, but 50 of the American troops on board are missing.  
It is feared they were killed by the explosion.

## IRISH STEAMER SUNK.

## ONLY FIVE PERSONS SAVED.

LONDON, May 26.  
The Irish steamer *Imiscarra*, bound from Fishguard to Cork, was torpedoed and sunk. Only five persons, including the Captain, were saved.  
It is believed that 37 lives were lost.

The steamer sank quickly. Ropes attached to one boat became entangled and the occupants were thrown into the sea. The submarine picked up one.

LATER.

The *Imiscarra* sank in four minutes.  
The submarine Commander approached the survivors, who were on a raft, and handed them letters from the prisoners on board for the post.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROY  
24 ENEMY PLANES.

LONDON, May 25.  
A British official message from Italy says:—  
Since May 18th our Air Force carried out numerous raids and reconnaissance and destroyed 24 enemy aeroplanes.  
We did not lose a single machine.

## CELEBRATIONS OF ITALY'S ENTRY.

PRINCE OF WALES' ASSUR-  
ANCE TO THE ITALIANS.

ROME, May 25.  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, speaking at the celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, assured the Italians of the constant sympathy of Great Britain's Dominions.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED LIKE  
A FESTIVAL.ITALY'S UNSHAKABLE  
RESOLUTION.

ROME, May 25.  
The anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was celebrated like a national festival. There were meetings and processions in all towns, especially grandiose were the celebrations in Rome where the principal function was held in the Forum Augustum.

The Allied missions received an ovation, especially the Prince of Wales, to whom Signor Orlando (the Premier), in the course of a speech, lengthily and affectionately paid a tribute as "Heir of the British traditions of fairplay."

Signor Orlando dwelt on the fate of Russia and Rumania as illustrating the hollowness of German peace promises, and voiced the unshakable resolution of Italy and the Allies to fight till victory, justice and liberty were achieved.

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF  
CONNAUGHT.

## ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 25.  
The British Mission, headed by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, has arrived in America and has proceeded to Washington.

## PACIFIC ISLANDS.

## AUSTRALIA'S VIEWS.

MELBOURNE, May 25.  
The acting Premier, Mr. W. A. Watt, in a speech, said the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Joseph Cook, Australia's representatives at the Imperial Conference, would tell the Allied statesmen that withdrawal from the Pacific Islands would mean danger, and even ruin to Australia. Hence the Empire or the Allies must retain the Islands.

## THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

AUSTRIAN LADY SECRETARY  
ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 26.  
The police have arrested an Austrian lady named Bruns, secretary to the well-known sportsman, Major Edwards, at his stud farm in Baisish, Tipperary.

The cause of the arrest is unknown. Miss Bruns, who has been secretary to Major Edwards for four or five years, has been removed to Dublin.

## MR. O'BRIEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. William O'Brien in a letter to a Dublin newspaper, says: "Since the Polish plot there has been nothing more disgraceful to English Statesmen, and the Irish people will read Mr. Lloyd George's story with the same indignation and contempt as they read the forged letters of the author of 'Farnham and Crime'."

## NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 25.  
Commenting on the Irish evidence, the *Manchester Guardian* says it justified the arrests and will satisfy the English people.

The *Westminster Gazette*, referring to 34 years of negotiations between Sinn Fein and Germany, says: "If this is so, the Government have ground not merely for internment but for stronger measures against the Sinn Feiners."

The *Morning Post* says: "The communiqué tells us nothing which might not have been anticipated from the public declarations and acts of the Sinn Feiners. It is indeed difficult to understand why the leaders of Sinn Fein were released after the Easter rebellion."

The *Journal* proceeds to condemn the granting of "Home Rule" to a population largely controlled by Sinn Feiners.

The *Daily News* says as regards the 1916 rebellion the Government established an unanswerable case, but evidence of a much more specific character than mere proof of German machinations is necessary if the Government's recent action is to be vindicated. If such evidence cannot be published, it should at least be examined by competent and impartial judges. Parliament must insist on some such investigation.

The *Times* says: "No patriotic person here or in Ireland will be disposed to question the Government's grounds for evidence. They are self-evident. We agree wholly with the view of the Government's duty expounded by the Premier yesterday. If anything is clear from the sordid story of the Sinn Fein commences with the loss of civilization it is that it could in nowise bring profit to Ireland."

The *Daily Mail* says: "The communiqué convinces by its very moderation." It is a bare recital of facts. No effort whatever is made to work up the case against the traitors. What the Sinn Feiners are aiming at needs only to be understood by the American people to be condemned. On the other hand, they are aiding the enemy to use his deadliest and most detestable weapon against the men of the American Army and Navy."

LONDON INTERNATIONAL  
SOCIALIST MEMORANDUM.DELIVERY IN GERMANY  
PREVENTED.

STOCKHOLM, May 24.  
The *Vorwärts*, on May 21st, quoted the Chairman of the British Trade Unionists as saying at the Allied Socialist meeting in Paris that the only answer of the German workmen to the London International Socialist memorandum was the resumption of the offensive.

M. Branting to-day writes that he fruitlessly attempted to send the Memorandum to the German Socialists by a courier. Then on April 26th he sent it in six registered letters to Herr Scheidemann and Herr Haase at Berlin, Herr Adler at Vienna, Herr Buchinger at Budapest and Mrs. Solasoff and Kyrkoff at Sofia.

M. Branting in each letter offered to be the intermediary for official answers. No answer has yet been received.

The *Vorwärts* now explains this by saying that the German authorities prevented the delivery of M. Branting's letters.

## SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN.

DEPARTURE CAUSES  
SPECULATION.

LONDON, May 24.  
The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Tokio says the departure of the Swedish Minister, M. Wallenberg, accompanied by 14 prominent Swedes has caused speculation. Allegations of unneutral conduct are made. No diplomats were present at the station when M. Wallenberg left.

BOOM IN RECRUITING IN  
AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, May 25.  
Recruits last week in New South Wales reached the record figure of two years and largely exceeded the State's quota.

## WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

## INCREASED BY 25 PER CENT.

LONDON, May 25.  
The adjourned Conference at Manchester on Wednesday on the question of wages in the cotton industry has agreed to advance them by 25 per cent. on the standard price list, to be paid for the week ending June 17th, and to continue to December.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 25.  
The Silver Market is quiet.

## WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, May 24.  
Messrs. Samuel, Mortagu & Co., in their weekly Silver Report, say:—  
The Market is steady and the price unchanged. Shanghai exchange has receded a farthing from 4s. 6d. at which it had remained for some time, but recovered the next day to the round figure.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

## MANCHESTER CUP STAKES.

LONDON, May 25.  
The racing for the Manchester Cup resulted as follows:—  
Jingo ..... 1  
Planet ..... 2  
Halmult ..... 3  
Ten min. Won by a neck. Eight lengths between the second and the third.  
Betting 5 to 2 against Jingo; 9 to 1 against Planet; and 7 to 4 Halmult.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

MANY SPLENDID EXPLOITS BY  
ARMIES.

LONDON, May 24.  
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, and referring to the work of the aviators in delaying the German offensive plans, says:—  
A day or two ago an enemy division lost several hundred horses in consequence of an aerial attack, and was rendered practically immobile.

Following our numerous aerial triumphs the enemy aviators are showing less and less inclination to come over our territory. Our reconnaissance and photographing machines can normally venture several miles behind the German front at present without encountering other opposition than anti-aircraft shells. Our bombing squadron is displaying a rapidly mounting curve of activity, flying in all hours, while the Germans only fly at night.

During the fine weather, which has now broken up, our airmen carried out many splendid exploits, unhesitatingly attacking hostile formations of greatly superior strength. For example, recently two of ours attacked seven Germans. Again eleven of ours attacked an enemy formation of twenty-eight machines. In the former case the Germans were beaten off leaving two of their machines wrecked.

## BAD WEATHER FOR AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 25.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—  
The long fine spell ended at eleven in the morning of May 23. Before the weather broke we dropped eight tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Tournai and on billets. We brought down two enemy machines uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing.

During the night, despite a high wind, we dropped over seven tons of bombs on billets in the neighbourhood of Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume, and on hutments in the woods in the Somme area. All our machines returned.

We dropped nearly a ton of bombs on May 24th, on factories and railways at Hagendaken, northward of Metz. All our machines returned, despite attacks by aircraft and considerable anti-aircraft gunfire.

## GERMAN SINN-FEIN PLOTS.

HOW THE MOVEMENT WAS  
ENGINEERED.A STORY OF PLOT AND  
INTRIGUE.

LONDON, May 25.

A statement by the Cross Bureau regarding the Irish arrests states that the revolutionary movement consisted of two series of activities—first, the German attempts to foment rebellion and second the preparations in Ireland to carry out these attempts.

It is possible to give a detailed account of the connection between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Germans in the period prior to the abortive Easter rebellion of 1916, but a full statement of the subsequent facts in the Government's possession would not be to the public interest, because it would reveal names of those assisting the Government, and of the channels through which the German Government is acting.

## CASEMENT'S PLOT.

The story begins on 6th November, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count Bernsdorff a message from Sir Roger Casement asking that a messenger, if possible a native-born American, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favourable.

Casement also asked that an Irish priest be sent to Germany to corrupt the Irish war prisoners. Father John Nicholson, an Irish-born American, reached Germany and transmitted messages to America in January, 1915. Von Papen reported in December 1914 that verbal assurances had been sent to Ireland and the response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression. The plot ripened in the beginning of 1916. Count Bernsdorff's despatch of 10th February included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of Clan-na-Gael. Devoy wrote that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer because he feared the leaders would be arrested. Devoy added that it had been decided to begin the action on Easter Saturday and he urged that arms and munitions reach Limerick by that date.

Count Bernsdorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached a note to the message passed by the American Government for Berlin, fixing the rising for Easter Saturday and urging the prompt despatch of munitions. Dr. von Jagow replied on March 4th that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay. Count Bernsdorff sent a message on March 14th that the Irish agreed and that he was sending a messenger to Ireland with full details. Count Bernsdorff also telegraphed a code for use between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit and explained that the submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay as far as the Pigeon House without encountering nets. Dr. von Jagow, on 26th April, intimated that the arms would be sent and a special code word used nightly as an introduction to the German wireless press service.

## PRIVATE WIRELESS STATIONS.

Count Bernsdorff informed Berlin that numerous private wireless receiving stations existed in Ireland. Urgent messages from America to Berlin on 18th and 19th April fixed the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressed for a landing of German troops and asked for an air-raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually occurred between 24th and 26th April. It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish German submarine bases in Ireland.

## THE PLOT MISCARRIES.

The rebellion broke out a day later than the schedule and the German support miscarried and ended in complete failure.

The British Government has the clearest proof that the Irish volunteers were long in communication with the German authorities and received money through Irish-American societies. Soon after the rising it became clear that the Sinn Fein leaders were again asking Germany's help. Berlin sent a message to Washington on 17th June, advising that Germany was ready with further help if the Irish would only say what sort of help was required.

Count Bernsdorff in a despatch of 16th June described the rebellion and stated that £1,000 had been provided for Casement's defence. Count Bernsdorff, on 25th July, sent a message that the reorganisation of the rebels was progressing and that he had remedied their lack of money. Count Bernsdorff, on 8th September, enclosed a memorandum from the Irish Revolution Director, resident in America, containing detailed proposals for a fresh rising contingent on Germany sending an expedition with a sufficient military force to cover the landing. Germany was to fix the time and the advantage of submarine and zeppelin bases in the West of Ireland was mentioned as an inducement.

Count Bernsdorff was recently having difficulty with his tools, for on 24th October he warned Berlin not to allow Captain Boehm, then living at Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America because the letters were apt to reach the wrong people. We subsequently arrested Boehm in British waters.

RISING USELESS WITHOUT  
GERMAN TROOPS.

Bernsdorff's despatch of December 4th mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for a reply to their proposal of September 8th. Herr Zimmermann on 31st December, replied giving the quantities of munitions it was proposed to land between 21st and 26th February 1917, adding that it was impossible to send troops. Bernsdorff replied on 18th January that the Irish Committee declined the proposal on the ground that a rising would be useless without German troops. After America's entry into the war communication between the German Government and the Sinn Fein leaders was temporarily broken, but Devoy's messenger service between America and Ireland was not affected.

THE MEANS OF COMMUNI-  
CATION DISCOVERED.

The clue to the new line of communication was subsequently obtained and actively followed up. The effect of this new line was visible in Ireland in the speeches of Sinn Fein leaders at this period. Mr. de Valera, addressing the Convention of Irish Volunteers on 27th Oct., 1917, said he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. Proper organisation would result in half a million fighting volunteers, but there was no hope of success except through a German invasion of England and landing of troops in Ireland. They should be prepared to leave nothing undone towards that end. Mr. de Valera in January 1918 said: "As long as Germany is England's enemy and England is Ireland's enemy, for so long Ireland will be Germany's friend."

For a considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information of the German-Sinn Fein plans, but it was definitely ascertained in April, 1918, that a plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The Germans were only awaiting information from Ireland regarding the time and place. The British authorities warned the Irish Command regarding the probable landing of an agent from Germany from a submarine. He actually landed on 12th April and was arrested. The new rising depended, largely on the landing of munitions from submarines. Evidence exists that the rising was planned to follow a successful German offensive on the West Front. Great Britain would then presumably be stripped of troops.

Documents found in de Valera's possession showed that he worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army and hoped to muster half a million trained men. There is evidence that German munitions were actually shipped aboard submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May and German submarines for some time, have been busy on the west coast of Ireland on other errands than destruction of shipping.

THREE-AND-A-HALF YEARS OF  
PLOTING.

Thus it will be seen that negotiations between the Sinn Fein Executive and Germany were virtually continuous for three-and-a-half years. A section of Irish-Americans were at first the intermediary for the discussions, but since America's entry into the war communication with the enemy has tended to be more direct. The second rising planned in 1917 only broke down because Germany was unable to send troops. The plans for the 1918 rising were maturing in connection with the German offensive on the West Front and a new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent.

An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in order to menace the shipping of all nations. In these circumstances no other course was open to the Government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to the Allies fulfilled but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

## PRESS COMMENT.

## "INFAMOUS TREACHERY"

LONDON, May 24.  
Commenting on the Irish evidence the *Daily Telegraph* says that even a cursory perusal of the evidence justifies the action of the Government and the explanations why the latest evidence cannot be given will satisfy any reasonable person. Possibly some now interned had no direct treasonable communication with the enemy, but will anyone doubt that they knew of the conspiracy in progress and were consenting parties to treason? The Government had the choice of two alternatives, either to wait till the eleventh hour and make a complete bag without bloodshed or wait until the twelfth hour for the cold-blooded murder of Irish policemen which always inaugurates an Irish rebellion. The Government did its duty and public opinion will now demand that the ringleaders be tried and punished without delay. If the Constitutional Nationalists are sincere in disowning sympathy for the treason they will surely not hesitate to swell the chorus of detestation in Allied countries at the infamous Sinn Fein treachery.

A PRIMA FACIE CASE  
ESTABLISHED.

The *Daily Express* says the Government has established a convincing prima facie case against the Sinn Feiners. They should now be tried as public as possible. Ireland will listen to them no more if they are proved guilty in open court, but half Ireland will believe them innocent if they are kept interned without trial.

## IRELAND NOT PRO-GERMAN.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the most startling part of the communiqué is the proof that the rebellion of Easter 1916 had direct German inspiration and was not an impulsive act of hot-headed enthusiasts, but part of a carefully planned conspiracy, which, if successful, would have irreparably harmed the cause of Britain and the Allies, including Catholic Belgium. But the communiqué should have provided more substantial justification for the recent arrests in order to satisfy Irish public opinion. Ireland is not and never has been pro-German. It could be shown that the Sinn Fein leaders really conspired to establish German submarine bases on the Irish coast, this would produce a great revulsion of feeling against the Sinn Fein throughout Ireland.

(Continued on Page 6.)

HONGKONG WAR  
BONDS DRAWING

## PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	53,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	5,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	5,000
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,500
15 prizes of \$100 each	4,800
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
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TALES OF THE SEA  
ASSASSINS.

MURDER AND ROBBERY BY  
U-BOATS.

DISPIRITED GERMAN CREWS.

Day by day the assassin U-boats commit their pitiful crimes. The story has hitherto been publicly told mainly in the condensed form of weekly totals. A more intimate view of these marine tragedies is now possible.

In one case we read:—"After the vessel was abandoned, shots were fired unsuccessfully at the ship's boats." And again:—"The crew got into the lifeboat and rowed towards the submarine. Eight more shots were fired at the lifeboat, followed by four revolver shots."

There was also an instance of callousness that was associated perhaps with carelessness. Survivors had scrambled on to an upturned boat, and the pirates came alongside. They were asked to right the lifeboat. "But no answer was given to us. The submarine then went ahead and put his helm hard over, with the result that all the men on the upturned boat were thrown into the water." Most of them got back, but one had the misfortune to be imprisoned under the boat. The pirates could not have failed to hear the poor fellow knocking, but they steamed away. "The man under the boat could not release himself, and to enable him to have air we took the plug out, and that position of affairs remained until we were picked up."

Another example of German barbarity may be quoted:—"The submarine came close and flashed her searchlight on the boat and on those in the water, and after leaving at their made off towards the west. Sixteen lives were lost."

But all Germans are not sharks. Some are gentlemen. It is a delight to publish the following facts, as set forth by the owner of a torpedoed ship:—"After getting clear of the vessel's side we were employed in picking up the men who had been thrown out of No. 8 boat when she was swamped on being lowered; and while we were picking up the men the submarine approached and hailed us, and said, 'Why don't you pick up our men?' Then he picked up two of the men himself, after which we went alongside the submarine and took those two men on board."

THE HIGHWAYMAN TOUCH.  
Moreover, in connection with another sinking. "The master stated that the officers and men of the submarine were quite friendly and polite." On a different occasion an equally fraternal spirit was suggested by a third for information. "We were asked," writes a torpedoed mariner. "When will the war be over?"  
Now and then one met the true highwayman touch. For instance:—"The master was searched and 225 5s. with a watch and chain, clothes, and matches, were taken from him." True, something very like extorting circumstances might have been pleaded. For the narrative went on:—"The officer stated that there was no food left in the submarine, which had been six weeks out from Heligoland. The commanding officer and No. 1 spoke good English and mentioned that food in Germany was very short."

Robbery in one instance took the form of a grim exchange. The commander then boarded the vessel, removed all clothes, provisions, papers, etc., leaving bombs in the vessel, which subsequently blew up.

The cloud of shipwrecked witnesses included one officer who, gifted with some journalistic aptitude, gives an instructive picture of pirate psychology.  
"Our master," he writes, "asked how Bremen and Hamburg were looking; and one of the officers of the submarine answered, 'They are very depressed.' He added, 'We ought not to be at war with England.' The captain was about 25 years of age, thin, fair, and appeared very worried and down-hearted. The first officer seemed a man about 35

years of age, clean-shaven, grey and thick-set. He was very low-spirited and very tired of the war."

FOOD FROM THE AIR.

Thus it would seem that the skill and resourcefulness of the U-boats does not generate among its followers any great exuberance of spirits. However, it would be incorrect to suppose that the Boche buccannier never does anything funny; for the records tell of a shipwrecked man of colour being pulled out of the water, carefully photographed, and then suffered to swim away.

One torpedoed crew had a stirring sequence of adventures. "After rowing for five minutes," an officer relates, "we saw a submarine coming round the stern of our sinking ship. She was about 20 feet away when she hailed us. We went alongside, and the chief officer was taken prisoner. We were then ordered to shove off, and the submarine closed and dived. Next day we were sighted by two French hydroplanes and one of the pilots dropped a lifebelt and package of food, and a piece of wood with the inscription, 'Cheer up, boys; we'll send you help.' At 10 a.m. we were picked up by a French vessel and safely landed."

Instances abound of unselfish service. Let one suffice. "The stewards," it is recorded, "behaved exceptionally well, and, with great presence of mind, gave mufflers and other articles to the crew when they were in the boats. The Marconi operator also stuck to his post to the last."

GERMANY AND INDIA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.

At a recruiting Durbar at Amritsar, Punjab, about the middle of April, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, authorised by H.E. the Viceroy, announced the grant of Commissions of honorary temporary Lieutenants to nine distinguished representatives of the martial classes in the Punjab. Appearing for more recruits, he emphasised that the operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine constitute the defence of India. We know, he said, that the Germans are aiming at India no less than at other portions of our Empire. We know that they have pursued their object in the past by intrigue and conspiracy and plots to stir up disorder and dissatisfaction in India. Those plots have failed, but it is probable that the enemy will now endeavour to gain his ends by force. In the past Russia stood in the way of German aggression in Asia. The collapse of Russia, which fell by its own folly a helpless prey to anarchy and revolution (such as the Ghads conspirators sought to involve this Province in) has not only enabled Germany to renew her offensive on the West with redoubled vigour, but has also opened the door to her ambitions in the East. There is, I need hardly say, not a word of truth in the foolish rumour that the invasion of India is imminent and that serious trouble has already arisen in Baluchistan. A petty rising of the Marri tribe has been promptly suppressed. The chief and his followers surrendered unconditionally on April 8th. Our troops are already returning and our western frontiers are never more securely guarded than they are today. We must, however, be prepared to repel any possible menace to India from Germany and her allies, by our operations beyond the borders of India, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia and wherever else the occasion requires. This is the meaning of the solemn message which in May the Prime Minister of England addressed to H.E. the Viceroy.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO IRELAND.

Strictly speaking, there is no such office as that of Chief Secretary for Ireland, which Mr. E. Shortt has now designated. The Minister thus popularly designated is "Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant" and according to the Act of Union the Minister responsible to Parliament for Irish affairs is the Home Secretary. In practice this theory of responsibility is now disregarded, but Sir Robert Anderson records that when he was at the "Irish Office," all important documents were still transmitted by the Lord-Lieutenant through the Home Office.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WAR SITUATION.

## THE TWO TYPES OF EXTREMISTS.

LONDON, May 24.

Mr. Lloyd George, on receiving the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, was accorded an ovation. In the course of a speech, the Prime Minister reviewed the situation of the war.

Illustrating what Russia's collapse had meant to the Allies, the Prime Minister mentioned that even at present America had not given one-fifth of the fighting strength which the enemy had received owing to that collapse.

The Premier reminded his audience that since the Government took office it had to deal with two adverse circumstances, namely, the collapse of Russia and unrestricted submarine warfare, but the brave men of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine had at last, thank God, conquered these pests. By day and night, fair weather and foul, they trucked them down.—(Cheers.)

He then the Admiralty statement which showed that we were sinking more submarines than the enemy was building, and we and the Allies were building ships faster than the enemy could sink them. There was a record destruction of submarines in April.—(Cheers.)

The submarine would still be troublesome, but it was no longer a peril. "As a determining factor in winning or losing the war you can rule out the submarine."—(Cheers.)

It was the failure of the submarine that had accounted for the present offensive to which the enemy had been driven as a last resource. The Allies had to bridge the chasm between the collapse of Russia and the coming in of America—a yawning, terrifying gulf whose spans were being built under a very heavy fire. We were on the eve of a very great attack. No man ought to boast about the outcome but those who knew best were full of confidence about the result. The fact that we were fighting as one instead of three or four was going to be a great help to our strength.

There was a nice between Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and President Wilson. This was not the time to harass the men charged with the destinies of the nation.—(Cheers.)

If he thought that by an act of safe and honourable means we could have averted the struggle or secured an earlier termination he should have done so. He thought that by an act of safe and honourable means we could have averted the struggle or secured an earlier termination he should have done so.

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He said that the coming battle would be the greatest ever fought on earth, upon which depended greater consequences for the human race than any battle fought. He was glad to think they had at the head of the forces of freedom a man of Generalissimo Foch's calibre.—(Cheers.)

The Prime Minister emphasised that everything must be done to keep up the spirit, morale, determination and unity of the people as long as the struggle continued. He remarked that the lesson of Russia was to trust not over much in formulae. "Make no mistake, we are dealing with a ruthless Prussian despotism that is out for plunder, pillage and loot."

Germany had not intended to bring the war to an end till its basket was as full as it could hold. That had been its policy towards Russia. Let those who imagined they could secure for the world freedom and security without breaking the Prussian military power remember what befell the Russian democracy.—(Hear, hear.)

A thrilling moment during Mr. Lloyd George's speech was when he called for cheers for the Navy, which was responded to by ringing rounds.

THE PREMIER ON THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 24.

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon, the Premier referred to the brilliant achievements of the Scottish Divisions in battle. He wished he could say of Ireland what could be said of Scotland. Irishmen had fought brilliantly, as always, but the vast majority of the manhood of Ireland, unfortunately, held aloof. It was not relevant to say England had treated that country badly in the dim past. This was not England's struggle; it was Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's, and the small Catholic Nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was the struggle of France, the truest, most loyal and most steadfast friend that Ireland ever had. He was sorry to say that Ireland not merely shrank, but those who Irishmen seemed to have been swayed by that Military Autocracy, which oppressed small nations.

He had seen evidence of conspiracy with the German military authorities. There was no doubt regarding the duty of the Irish Government. Had the Government shirked action they would have deserved impeachment. Much evidence could not be published without endangering public safety, because it gave away sources of information. No taunts would drive the Government to publish the last part of the evidence. Arrangements had been concerted for a great rising in Ireland at a moment when seemed most critical for the Allies. The moment the German High Command commenced the present battle in France was deemed the time for stimulating a rising.

The evidence in possession of the Government convinced him that the Irish Nationalist leaders were not cognizant of the plot. Opportunity would be afforded. Irishmen voluntarily to come forward and participate in the war. He was hopeful that the response would be worthy of their best and highest traditions.—(Loud applause.)

EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Mr. McAdoo, after consulting President Wilson, informed the Congressional leaders that new revenue legislation was imperative, including increased income and excess profit taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries.

The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously voted in favour of a large expansion of the American Army and ordered a favourable report on the resolution urging an increase of the Army by 3,000,000 men.

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## THE SALONIKA FRONT.

## AERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, May 24.

A British official message from Salonika states:—

Naval airmen raided the Drama aerodrome on the 12th inst. and observed one enemy machine in flames. The others were enveloped in smoke. They also raided an aerodrome at Hudova on the 24th inst., damaging the hangars. On other dates they drove down four enemy machines.

REPARATION OF WAR PRISONERS.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT TO BE EXTENDED.

LONDON, May 24.

Reuter learns that the British Government has decided to open negotiations with Germany, through Holland, for the purpose of extending the present arrangement for the repatriation and internment of civilian and combatant prisoners.

The exact scope of the negotiations has not yet been determined.

CONSCRIPTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND, May 25.

Parliament has been prorogued. The Conscription Law becomes operative at midnight on the 24th inst.

FOOD RATIONS IN ENGLAND.

BUTTER RATION INCREASED AN OUNCE.

LONDON, May 25.

The Press Bureau announces:—

Inventory of the surplus of British-made butter available, the weekly ration of butter and margarine is increased an ounce, making the ration five ounces.

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

GERMAN CARDINAL'S APPEAL TO THE POPE.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.

Cardinal Hartmann, in a letter to the Priests of Cologne, prohibits processions at present, but with a view of holding the big Corpus Christi procession without danger, he has appealed to that Pope to request the enemy to refrain from aerial attacks during the celebration.

Cardinal Hartmann further directs all church doors to be left open during the services or to be so arranged that they can be opened immediately, and says that if an alarm is given during the service the priest must calm the faithful from the pulpit and request them to leave quietly and go to a shelter in the basements of the large buildings; but that the priest must be the last to leave the church.

NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

MAJOR-GENERAL BURTON APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 25.

The Press Bureau announces that Major-General Burton has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services to the British armies in France, in succession to Lieut-General Sloggett.

COSTA RICA JOINS THE ALLIES.

NEW YORK, May 25.

A message from San Juan de Sur states that Costa Rica has declared war on the Central Powers.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, May 27, 1918.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 3/4

On demand ... 3/4

On New York—

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On Bombay—

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